

# VILLA EXPELS THE SPANISH FROM TORREON

Orders 600 Deported to El Paso—Exodus Into United States Already Begun

## REBELS WILL SEIZE ALL THEIR PROPERTY

Act Is Expression of 300-Year-Old Hatred of Mexicans for Spaniards—Victims of the Victor's Wrath Plead for Mercy—American Property to Be Inviolable.

Torreón, Mexico, via El Paso, Texas, April 5.—General Francisco Villa to-day ordered that the six hundred Spaniards of this city be deported. He issued instructions that trains be provided at once, and that the exodus to El Paso, Texas, should begin to-morrow. Their property will be confiscated, temporarily at least.

It is the tragedy of Chihuahua over again, and is said to express the deep rooted suspicion and even hatred with which the native Mexican, and particularly the peon, looks upon the Spaniard.

Villa expelled the Spaniards from Chihuahua four months ago and since has repeatedly stated that other Spaniards would better get out of Mexico before he caught them. His abiding conviction that they were working as one man against the revolution found frequent expression while he was in Juarez, at which time he asserted that he would execute every one that he found in Torreón.

The Spanish government was aroused and Washington descended on the constitutionalist chiefs with words of warning and admonition.

Villa promised that Spaniards innocent of political activity should not be harmed. This was official, but in talking with reporters and friends, it was said his temper frequently betrayed him into the most tragic threats. Some of those constantly associated with the rebel leader said he did not expect to find many Spaniards who would deserve his clemency.

**GUILTY UNTIL CLEARED.** Their expulsion, it is said, is taken to indicate that all are to be held guilty until innocence is proved. Villa promised that he would investigate closely the conduct of each Spaniard and that in due course those found to have lent no aid to the enemy would be allowed to return.

To establish their innocence, while not represented before the investigators, with their cases in the hands of a hostile court and themselves in a foreign land, it is said, will be an almost hopeless task.

The order was received in tragic silence, followed by passionate outbursts of pleading and lament, say persons who were present. All asserted that they had remained neutral so far as they could, but with the military government in the hands of the federalists they were compelled at times to render such aid as was demanded—the use of houses and corrales, for instance, and the forced contribution of money and food.

**DEATH OR PRISON.** To have refused, they said, would have meant death or at least imprisonment, but Villa said he was inclined to believe that there was little reluctance in the aid and comfort they extended to his enemies. He is said to resent the fact that they did not leave the city when he announced it would be well for them to do so.

Mexican hatred of the Spaniards, the people say, is a tradition handed down from the days of the conquest. It has been a part of their lives for three centuries, they declare. In Mexico, the ranch owners, the small shopkeeper, the money lender, in short the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker of Mexican life, has been a Spaniard and is alleged to have used his superior intelligence to the disadvantage of the natives. Other foreigners, it is said, are less subject to resentment. They, for the most part, it is pointed out, have been the heads of great enterprises which brought money into the country and which were managed from afar. They were viewed more as abstract powers, rather than as individuals, it is said by students of the country. Even their agents on the ground generally appeared as dispensers of work and money and new comforts.

**VILLA'S SOLDIERS DELIGHTED.** Mexicans say it has been the Spaniard with whom the native has come in direct contact, largely because they speak the same language, and to him rightly or wrongly they attribute most of the oppressions of their daily life.

It is from this poor class that Villa's army is largely recruited and the soldiers expressed their satisfaction at the expulsion order.

During the fighting the Spaniards took refuge in a large bank building. On entering the city Villa told them to keep off the streets, an order which they obeyed. It was said, in fear and trembling. This morning he visited them and, informing them of the adverse sentiment in his army, ordered them to be ready to leave to-morrow morning.

**EXPULSION IS HARSH.** It is a great hardship, it is declared, for most of the Spaniards have their homes and business in the city; many of them were born here and consider themselves Mexicans. In El Paso, however, they will find many of their countrymen who were expelled from Chihuahua and who, it is said, have hoped against hope that Villa would be defeated at Torreón, and that in the end Huerta would triumph and restore them to their homes.

Only Spaniards are affected by the order. All other foreigners are now free to go and come as they please, and General Villa says he is anxious that they should resume their wonted occupations. Today J. M. Uimer, with the consent of General Villa and in his capacity as acting American consular agent, posted notices on all American property, declaring that it must be held inviolate under penalty.

It was hard to realize to-day that this city only three days ago was the scene of a great battle with a rumble of shot and shells sounding over the heads of dead in

the streets and houses. Great pyres had incinerated the bodies, and the wounded had been removed to temporary hospitals.

**QUARTERED IN HOMES OF RICH.** The most poignant reminder of the battle was in the arrival of wounded soldiers being brought in from the field hospitals where they fell in the preliminary battles at Sacramento. Now and a dozen other towns through which Villa cut his way to his great victory.

The retreat of General Velasco, the federal commander from this city, recalls that of General Mercado from Chihuahua. When the latter fled to Ojinaga on the approach of General Villa, the rich families and their retainers who were said to be plainly identified as Huerta's friends fled with him, taking with them such valuables as they could carry.

A similar train followed Velasco, for investigation to-day shows that their houses have been abandoned, stripped of easily portable property. They are now serving as quarters for rebel officers and men.

At Gomez Palacio and at Lerdo the conditions were the same—the clientelists had fled into the desert, there, with their women and children, to face the hardships of thirst, hunger and exposure, until a kinder section of the country is reached in the direction of Monterrey. Velasco cut the wires behind him, and it could not be learned here whether General Herrera had succeeded in checking the retreat or not.

## ST. AUGUSTINE FIRE-SWEEP

Records and Curios of 16th Century Lost in \$500,000 Blaze in Oldest City of United States.

St. Augustine, Fla., April 2.—Historic St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States, early to-day was swept by a half-million-dollar fire which destroyed five tourists' hotels and burned records and curios dating back to the days of Spanish rule in the sixteenth century. Two persons were seriously injured.

Guests in the hotels fled into the streets before daybreak, many leaving valuables and personal belongings behind. Several escaped clad only in their sleeping apparel.

Rescue work by the employees of the Florida House, where the fire originated, is believed to have saved many lives. About 20 guests, who were slow in being aroused, were rescued by firemen with ladders, but two persons leaped from the second floor to the ground.

They were Miss Alice C. Smith of Amherst, Nova Scotia, and W. F. Giddings of Granby, Que. Miss Smith sustained an injured spine and broken leg. Her condition to-night was said to be critical. One of Mr. Giddings' ankles was broken and he was otherwise hurt, but physicians to-night said he would recover. Several other persons received minor injuries.

As soon as the extent of the fire became apparent, Company 4 of the Florida National Guard was called out and formed fire lines to keep back the crowds. Later they guarded the ruins of the burned buildings to prevent looting.

Besides the Florida House, the other tourists' hotel destroyed were the Munson House, the Chalmers Hotel, the Central Hotel and the Atlantic Hotel.

The St. Johns county courthouse also was burned. Its historic records, however, were in a safe and were believed to be intact.

The Redder House, one of the most famous landmarks of the city, and in which was kept the collection of the Augustine Historical society, was destroyed. Much other property of smaller value was destroyed, including several private residences.

The presence of mind of Charles Hopkins saved the speed boats here for the southern championship speed boat races and valued at \$50,000, from destruction. When the flames attacked the boat houses, he cut the boats loose and pushed them into the bay. The fire caused the postponement of to-day's races.

## CHAUFFEUR KILLS GIRL HOUSEKEEPER AND HER EMPLOYER

Peabody, Mass., April 3.—Pearl Frost, housekeeper for Walter P. Hills, and George Le Pave, a chauffeur who had been paying attention to her, quarrelled with the result that both were shot and killed. Le Pave, after holding a squad of officers at bay with a revolver, was placed under arrest, charged with murder.

The shooting occurred at the Hills home, when Hills went to the dining room to learn the cause of loud tones and a scuffle there. As he opened the door three shots were fired and Miss Frost fell to the floor dead.

According to the police, Hills rushed

toward Le Pave, who shot him three times. Hills lived about an hour. Jealousy is believed to have led to the shooting of the young woman. She was 29 years of age. Hills was 36 and a widower.

## IN FEAR OF DEATH, CONFESSES KILLING WOMEN FRIENDS

Chicago, April 2.—Seized with a coughing spell and fearing he was going to die, Peter Walter, at the county hospital suffering from two self-inflicted wounds, today confessed that he shot and killed Mrs. Katherine Morris, a widow of a week, and Mrs. Sarah Sallans in their homes on March 30.

Walter was a longtime friend of the Morris family and roomed at the Sallans residence.

Walter said he fired only two shots to kill the women, shooting from behind. He could assign no reason for his acts.

## EX-SUPT. JONES DEAD

Held Office When Rutland Railroad Was Extended Through Islands of the Lake.

Rutland, April 2.—Word was received here today of the sudden death of apoplexy last night at Rome, N. Y., of W. S. Jones, superintendent of the Rutland railroad at the time the track was built through the Lake Champlain islands. Mr. Jones was about 60 years old. His wife died in a similar manner three years ago while visiting her daughter, Mrs. Percy W. Adams of this city. Mr. Jones leaves a son, William A. Jones of Rochester, N. Y., and a daughter, Miss Maud Jones of Ellensburg, N. Y.

## MAYOR'S MOTHER DIES

Mrs. Catherine Brislin of Rutland Was Long a Railroad Detective—Came from Ireland.

Rutland, April 2.—Mrs. Catherine Brislin, mother of Mayor Harry C. Brislin, and wife of John W. Brislin, who for 35 years has been a special railroad detective on the Rutland railroad system, died at her home here today of hardening of the arteries, aged about 55 years. Mrs. Brislin was born in County Sligo, Ireland, coming to Rutland when a young girl. She leaves besides the mayor, another son, John W. Brislin, Jr., and two daughters, Mrs. John F. Kelley and Mrs. Charles P. McGarry, all of this city.

## DEATH OF ALBERT A. CAHNE

Rutland, April 2.—Albert A. Cahne, a retired merchant, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home here Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, aged 51 years. He was associated with the furniture business of Rutland for 25 years. Mr. Cahne was a Scottish rite Mason and a member of Calvary Temple of Mystic Shrine. His wife and daughter, Rita, survive.

Classified advertising turns the light upon your offer—and if the offer is good, the result will be good.

## IMPORTS UNDER NEW TARIFF ARE \$2,000,000 LESS

Washington, April 3.—Under the reduced duties of the new tariff law, imports into the United States during February this year amounted to \$148,000,000, or \$2,000,000 less than the total for February, 1913.

A decline of \$3,000,000 in exports for February, 1914, also is shown in a department of commerce statement issued to-day. For the first eight months of the present fiscal year, exports totalled \$1,216,000,000, a reduction of \$20,000,000 compared with the total for the previous eight months of 1913.

The trade balance shown in favor of the United States last February was \$26,000,000. In February, 1914, it was \$11,000,000. For the eight months ending with February, however, the balance was \$170,000,000 in favor of the United States, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the total for the same period of 1913.

**Boys Bake Biscuits.** Newport, R. I., April 2.—Two boys, out of a class of eight, won a biscuit-making competition against a class of sixteen girls at Rogers high school to-day. All used baking powder made in the school laboratory. The judges were experienced cooks.

## THE VALUATION OF WOODLAND.

The last of the series of cards, No. 22, issued by the State Forester, shows very plainly the income towns lose when their tax assessors over-value timberland. This card is very timely, for this coming spring all property will be revalued.

If the tax assessors put a fair valuation on timberland they will encourage owners of immature timber to hold it until mature, and owners of mature timber to cut it in such a way that another crop, more valuable than the present, will begin to grow on this same land.

On the other hand, tax assessors who over-value timberland will force the owners to cut all land clean and to cut many young stands before maturity, in order that the taxes may not cut up all of the final returns.

A forest fire, or any other similar force, which would clean off all the timber in a given town, spoil the producing ability of the soil, drive the wood-using industries out of town, decrease the population, and thereby greatly reduce the taxes, for the remaining property owner, would be considered a menace. The tax assessor, who over-values timberland, especially young timberland, brings about just those results.

Incidentally, it may be remarked that young timber, valued at present values for cutting, is overvalued because tomorrow interest on each tax paid until the time it is fully grown, must be added to the actual taxes paid. This factor is so great that according to the best yield tables, in 10 years a two per cent. tax on a six d of white pine revealed every four years will amount to nearly 90 per cent. of the final stumpage value.

Examples are to be found in Michigan, and many other States, where this has been carried to its natural conclusion. In many towns of New Hampshire, and a few in Vermont, the detrimental effects are beginning to be felt. In view of these facts every real citizen should use his influence to have timberland valued conservatively as it has been in the past, in most towns.

## LAFOLLETTE HEADS REVOLT IN SENATE

After Confirmation of Daniels's Nomination Defies Secrecy of Executive Sessions.

## EIGHT OTHERS FOLLOW HIM

Act Is Outcome of Bitter Fight over Appointment of Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

Washington, April 3.—Nine members of the Senate, headed by Senator La Follette, openly revolted against proceedings being closed doors tonight, after an executive session in which the Senate by a vote of 38 to 22 confirmed the nomination of Winthrop M. Daniels of New Jersey to be a member of the interstate commerce commission. Senator La Follette declared on the floor that he proposed to defy the rules of the Senate in future and discuss publicly legislation not affecting foreign relations and later it was announced that Senators Brickett, Cummins, Clark, Kenyon, Norris, Jones and Gronna (Republicans) and Pendergast (Progressive), would maintain the same attitude.

The revolt caused something of a sensation, and there was much speculation as to the effect it would have upon future executive sessions. The general opinion was that there would be no attempt to take action against members who disregarded the rule of secrecy.

Confirmation of Commissioner Daniels closed a three-day fight, marked by one of the bitterest debates heard at the capitol in many years.

## OPPOSITION WAS NETTLED.

Opponents to the confirmation based their objection on the ground that Mr. Daniels' views on the valuation of public service property were unsound. Senator Hughes of New Jersey threw his weight into the light in favor of his constituent to-day. He was joined by Senators Newlands, chairman of the interstate commerce committee, Pittman and Williams.

The opposition was nettled by the patching up of the split in the democratic ranks over night. They had consented to postponement of a vote yesterday, when victory apparently was in sight, in order to allow democratic senators to talk with the President about withdrawing Mr. Daniels' name after the nomination had been recommended. They denounced the determination of democratic leaders, after a visit to the White House, to force a vote on confirmation as little short of bad faith.

## VERMONTERS VOTE AYE.

The vote resulted as follows: For confirmation—Brandegee, Bryan, Dillingham, Fall, Gallinger, Gore, Hughes, James, Johnson, Lee of Maryland, Lewis, Lippitt, Lodge, McLean, Martin, Myers, Newlands, Oliver, Overman, Owen, Page, Perkins, Pittman, Pomeroy, Randall, Shafer, Shonpaul, Edmunds, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Stevens, Tillingh, Townsend, Warren, Weeks and Williams.

Against confirmation—Ashurst, Borah, Brickett, Burton, Catron, Chandler, Clark, Crawford, Cummins, Hitchcock, Hollis, Jones, Kenyon, La Follette, Lane, Lea of Tennessee, Norris, O'Gorman, Pendergast, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sterling, Thompson, Vardaman, Walsh and Wolcott.

The Senate voted down a motion to remove the matter of secrecy as to the session and immediately began consideration of another nomination behind closed doors.

## VERMONT NOTES.

Dr. John G. Ward's Arm Shattered by Accidental Shot.

John G. Ward, a veterinary surgeon of St. Johnsbury, was wounded last week Tuesday by the accidental discharge of a revolver while making a professional call at the farm of B. A. Farnham of St. Johnsbury Center. He was removing medicine from his bag when B. L. Cyr, employed on the farm, aimed a revolver in the bag and reached for it. As he did so it was discharged, the bullet entering Dr. Ward's right arm near the elbow and breaking the bone of the upper arm.

## GOVERNOR PARDONS BOYS.

Gov. Allen M. Fletcher pardoned March 31 two young men sentenced to the house of correction from White River Junction in Windsor county for tramping. It was discovered that after conviction the boys had at their disposal money of sufficient amount to disguise their being vagrants under the law.

## STOLEN FROM CARS.

A series of thefts of more or less importance that have been annoying Rutland railroad officials, were cleared up last week when four young boys who frequent a shanty on Hopkings street confessed to the depredations. Their ages range from 13 to 17. They are Patrick and Francis Gifford, Charles Dunn and Fred Kelley. Boots, lanterns, hatchets and hammers were found in the shanty.

## OCTOGENARIAN GETS DIVORCE.

Freeman E. Baird of Chittenden, aged 81 years, has been granted a divorce from his wife, Catherine Sears Baird, who is many years his junior. This is the third time that Baird has obtained a divorce.

## CHILD BURNED BY HOT WATER.

Romaine, the five-year-old son of Mrs. Bridget Brown of Rutland, was seriously burned Wednesday April 1 when a dish of scalding water was accidentally tipped over his head and shoulders. The burned extended over the back of his neck, the chest and face, and are of such a nature that the boy may be marked for some time. The accident occurred when Mrs. Brown was crossing the room with a dish of scalding water, the child running against her.

## NEW LUMBER COMPANY.

The Windham Lumber company of Windham has been organized, with A. C. Burbee of Windham president and treasurer. The capital stock is \$5,000 and the company will do general lumber and

building business with headquarters at Windham.

**NEW RUTLAND FREIGHT DEPOT.** The Rutland Railway, Light & Power company has secured from the owner, Mrs. Emily P. S. Moor, a 10-years lease of the property located at the southeast corner of Madison street and Strong's avenue in Rutland for use as a freight depot, provided the city grants the concern the right to build a spur track from the south belt line onto the leased land. The land leased is triangular in shape, the dimensions of the sides being about 173 by 173 by 80 feet.

**ABOLISH WORKINGMEN'S PARES.** The Barre & Montpelier Traction & Power company has filed with the public service commission a new rate schedule which it proposes to put into effect on May 1. The new schedule abolishes the so-called workingmen's tickets, which have been sold at the rate of 40 for \$1.00.

During the past year the expenses exceeded the receipts by \$100,000, nothing for the return investment of salaries to officers, says the company.

## INSURANCE PAID STATE.

The State of Vermont has received from five insurance companies since January 1 of this year the sum of \$50,967.24, covering the losses by fire on the industrial school at Vergennes, the Burlington armory building and a small schoolhouse used as a library at Topsham.

## PROGRESSIVE CONFERENCE.

The Progressive party is to hold an important conference soon in Brattleboro with George W. Perkins and Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota as speakers at a public meeting. The State committee will attend the conference.

## VERMONT BRIVITIES.

Frank G. Minard of Barre while applying shoes to a balky horse was kicked and suffered two fractured ribs.

E. J. Abdala of Barre has filed a petition in bankruptcy giving his liabilities as \$1,234.91 and assets as \$50, of which \$25 is claimed exempt.

Yark Unesok of Brattleboro has been taken to the house of correction at Rutland to serve 15 days as the result of a breach of peace. He struck a companion with a bottle.

Dr. Charles O. Sumner of Rutland died Thursday as the result of a hemorrhage of the brain, caused by a fall about two weeks ago. He was 65 years of age and up to the time of his fall had been in good health.

John Ward of St. Johnsbury received a fracture of his left ankle the other day at Nashua, N. H. He was found in the Boston & Maine railroad yard. It is thought that he attempted to board a freight train.

Judge E. W. Gibson of Brattleboro has become associated in the practice of law with Judge W. R. Daley, formerly State's attorney of Bennington county. For two years he was municipal court judge, succeeding his partner.

There have been 28 department commanders of the G. A. R. in the State since 1891, and of these 28 have answered the last roll call. Col. Z. M. Mansur, who died in this city March 28, was the last of the 28.

## K. F. SHAH, NEW CHINESE MINISTER, ARRIVES IN U. S.

Is First from the Republic—Has Discarded Native Garb and Wears Conventional Western Clothes.

New York, April 5.—K. F. Shah, the new Chinese minister to the United States, reached here late today on the steamer Kaiserin Augusta Victoria from Hamburg. With him were his family and attendants, a party of sixteen persons in all.

K. F. Shah, the new Chinese minister to the United States, is one of the products of the new regime of China. A portrait and sketch of the new minister, forwarded by Mr. Behnsch, show him to be one of the new and progressive element of China. Instead of the rich silken robes which have been the traditional garb of Chinese ministers, Mr. Shah's picture shows he has adopted the conventional costume of the western world. He is shown in the usual frock coat of diplomacy, and without any of the characteristics of the old regime.

Officials in Washington have seen in the past the changes from the ways of the East to those of the West, on the part of the Japanese, later the Koreans, and now the Chinese. It will be one of the first occasions when the Chinese minister has appeared in the conventional garb of the western world.

## STUDIED AT COLUMBIA.

Mr. Shah and his family have already spent much time in this country. For five years he was consular general at New York, from 1903 to 1908. Besides his official duties at that time, Mr. Shah found time to take several special courses of study at Columbia University. His daughter, Miss Lang Shah, also accompanied him at that time, and pursued her studies in American schools. She is now an accomplished young lady and is particularly proud of the American part of her education. Mrs. Shah also accompanied the minister and has the advantage of several years spent in America.

Mr. Shah comes from a notable family, his father having been tutor of the late Emperor Kwang Hsue. After completing his education, he entered official life at Peking as a member of the former board of works. Later he was in the diplomatic service at Tokyo and then Chinese consul at New York. Afterwards he became secretary of the foreign office at Peking, later director of the mint at Tien Tsin, and then superintendent of customs and commissioner of foreign affairs in Newchwang. Mr. Shah and his family are accompanied by an extensive staff of officials who will take up their duties at the Chinese legation here.

## LIQUOR UNDER BAN IN AMERICAN NAVY

Sweeping Order Abolishes Even "Wine Mess" of Officers July 1.

## IS VICTORY FOR PROHIBITION

Applies Not Only to Ships, but to Yards and Shore Stations

—Recommended by Surgeon-General.

Washington, April 3.—Absolute prohibition will prevail in the United States navy after July 1, next, Secretary Daniels to-day made public a sweeping order, which not only will abolish the traditional "wine mess" of the officers, but will ban all alcoholic liquors from every ship and shore station of the navy.

This order, constituting one of the most notable victories ever won by the prohibition forces, was issued upon the recommendation of Surgeon-General Dwyer. It was brief and to the point. "The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel, or within any navy yard or station is strictly prohibited, and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."

In a statement issued to-night Secretary Daniels said: "I am in hearty agreement with the views expressed by the surgeon-general in his paper accompanying the recommendation. There should not be on shipboard, with reference to intoxicants, one rule for officers and another and a different rule for the enlisted personnel."

"The saddest hour in my official life is when an officer or enlisted man must be punished for intoxication. During the past week it has been my painful duty to approve a court martial for dismissal from the service of an officer for intoxication. He told me that he had never tasted intoxicating drink until he did so in the wine mess on his cruises. Others, who have been disciplined for drinking to excess, have made similar statements to me."

## TEMPTATION FOR YOUTHS.

"Officers are now commissioned at an early age of twenty-two years. Has the government a right to permit this temptation, which too often destroys the highest usefulness of young officers, the thought that, if there is one profession more than any other that calls for a clear head and a steady hand it is the naval profession. Experience has shown the wisdom of having no intoxicants on our ships for the young men who enlist."

"I believe experience has demonstrated that a uniform rule should prevail in the navy for all who enlist in the service, from the highest rank to the youngest enlisted man, or officer who comes into the service, and that the abolition of the wine mess will be justified."

The new order will replace that section of the naval instructions which permits the formation of wine messes. This provision reads:

## NAVY INHERITED CUSTOM.

"Wardroom officers may form a wine mess, of which all commissioned and warrant officers attached to the ship may become members, upon the payment of mess charges. Each officer shall be required to become a member thereof. Suitable lockers for wine mess stores shall be provided when fitting a ship for sea."

While admitting that the old regulation conformed to the letter of the laws, Surgeon-General Daniels in his letter to Secretary Daniels declared, "It may be an open question how far it fulfills those laws in spirit." He explained that the use of alcoholic stimulants, "was inherited with many outworn customs at the very birth of the American navy," and, reviewing legislation on the subject, he observed:

"It must be clear that Congress has plainly set the stamp of disapproval upon the use of intoxicants by persons in the naval and military services."

## OFFICERS SHOULD BE MODELS.

"As matters stand to-day," wrote the surgeon-general, "an enlisted man is, very properly, subjected to severe disciplinary measures if wine or beer be found in his possession on shipboard. Yet the same man is constantly aware of the free use of alcoholic liquors on board ship, which is officially permitted to officers, and the too frequent derelictions which occur among them in consequence." The prohibition of alcohol to the men has rendered alcoholism among them almost a negligible quantity.

"Surely the officers should be in all respects models for the enlisted men in duty, habits and deportment, and the example of officers drinking aboard ship, as fostered by the wine mess, has been numerous courts martial of officers for drunkenness and the effects of alcohol, are destructive of discipline and morale, and for the enlisted men, and detrimental to the reputation and good name of the service. The navy is comparable in many respects to a great business organization but no efficient corporation in civil life would tolerate such a condition of affairs."

## SHOULD APPLY TO ALL.

Declaring that restrictive measures already enforced meet with public approval and are based upon sound logical principles, the surgeon-general asked the question: "Why, then, are they effective for a part of a personnel, instead of applying with equal force to the whole?"

"It is difficult," he continued, "to find a satisfactory answer, especially in view of the youth of some of our officers, who may now be commissioned at twenty-two years of age, and the proposed reduction of the minimum to twenty. To assume that even the moderate use of alcohol will better equip them physically for forty years of active service, or mentally, to meet responsibilities of the gravest import or intellectually to solve problems which may involve our national existence, or morally, to represent this country at home or abroad, is against all reason."

"It may be stated as a fact that, except as a temporary expedient in certain cases of illness, the use of alcohol is harmful and its abuse disastrous, alike to the individual and to the human race. Its use in the service is based only upon outworn customs and there is no authority, by law or otherwise, for its continuance."

## NEWS TOLD IN BRIEF.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy left an estate of \$250,000.